

Boston Weekly Globe.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1886.

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TO GLOBE AGENTS OF LAST YEAR.

A large number of the subscriptions you sent last year will expire during the next thirty days, and we respectfully ask your kind interest in securing their renewal. While renewing every subscription of last year, you can not add several new subscribers to the list? You can do so easily by showing sample copies. Fourteen months to old or new subscribers. Agents' rates are the same as last year.

ALDEN'S WONDER BOOKS.

Every month THE GLOBE will offer a valuable and inexpensive book premium. "Guizot's History of France" was offered last month, and, although now withdrawn, will be supplied until further notice. This week "Alden's Wonder Books" are combined with THE GLOBE. Read the list carefully, and you will discover that several books you have wished for and need are sold for a song. For \$1.50 THE GLOBE will be sent one year, and fifty cents' worth of Wonder Books will be given you free. If you are a subscriber and will send one new subscriber and \$1, you may select fifty cents' worth of Wonder Books, and they will be given you as a present.

J. W. MAHONY.

for such alumni as WEBSTER, CHOATE, TICKNOR and others, but for the great and good work she has done, and is doing, in the world of education. The day will be historic, and we congratulate the people of the Granite State and the friends of the college on their zeal in further honoring their illustrious brother and Alma Mater.

REPUBLICAN TAFFY FOR CHIEF ARTHUR.

It is worth noting that all the capitalistic, which is the same as saying all the Republican organs, are paying fulsome compliments to Chief ARTHUR of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. This is because Mr. ARTHUR made a speech at Hartford last Sunday which seemed to displease, by implication, the Knights of Labor and their methods. The capitalistic press seizes eagerly upon his words, and feeds the brotherhood, of which he is the head, with unlimited "taffy." Mr. ARTHUR's head is not likely to be turned with this too transparent gush. He had, doubtless, not forgotten that only a few years ago when he and his brother were engaged in a contest for better pay and conditions these same papers that now cover him with pretty compliments were as cold and hostile in their criticisms of him as they now are of the knights. The trouble with the Republican press is that it is never in favor of the labor movement of today, and reserves its words of commendation for those leaders of workmen who are not at present trying to gain something for their brethren. ARTEMUS WARD, when asked if he favored the war, said he was "in favor of the last war and of the next war." The Republican press is always in favor of the next or the previous labor movement, but never of the one that is actually going on.

BEGGING THE QUESTION.

As always happens at controversies wax warm some of the anti-labor organs are proving too much. For example, it seems to be a favorite line of thought with them that men cannot possibly earn as much in eight hours as in ten, and if they do not earn as much of course they cannot—the argument goes—be paid as much. Unfortunately the history of labor upsets this train of logic by reminding us that men used to work thirteen hours a day and get less wages than as in ten, and if they do not earn as much of course they cannot—the argument goes—be paid as much.

JEFFERSON DAVIS' utterances have a patriotic and poetic, but no practical interest. They belong to the romance of history, and assuredly the history of the world affords no more romantic spectacle than that of the chief of the Southern rebellion, twenty-one years after its defeat in the field, returning to the place of its birth and eulogizing the "lost cause," while a united nation, now twice the size of that at which he plotted, sits by and smiles—all but a few fanatics—in merciful and pitying indifference.

The New England railway clerks have formed an organization which will doubtless prove very beneficial to the craft. Established for the social, moral, and pecuniary welfare of its members, by assisting the uncouraging and maintaining a high standard of clerical ability; the discussion and consideration of questions relating to railroad business; and such other subjects as will tend to enlighten, qualify and secure for the associates higher positions of trust and confidence, it can hardly fail to do good.

FRED DOUGLASS AND THE PRESIDENT.

A letter recently written by FREDERICK DOUGLASS to Hon. F. W. BIRD, and published for the first time in today's issue of the State, presents a most remarkable contrast to the whining so characteristic of Republican office-holders generally. Douglass does not complain a particle. He virtually says that had he, an active Republican, received just as deserts, he would have been removed a year ago. He sees no reason why he should turn about now and snarl and snap at the hand that fed him an extra twelvemonth. Says Mr. DOUGLASS:

"I am a Republican and did all I could to defeat the election of Mr. CLEVELAND. He was under no political obligations to me whatever, yet I held the office of recorder nearly a whole year under his administration, an office which I had no right to, but solely at the pleasure of the President. While in office President CLEVELAND treated me as he treated other office-holders in the district. He was brave enough to invite Mrs. Douglass myself to all his grand receptions, and to his residence, and to his many socials, and, of course, to his predecessor. I am a Republican, and if living, shall do all I can to elect a Republican in 1888—but I honor manhood wherever I find it, and I found it in President Cleveland, and I should despise myself if I should let anybody think otherwise. Whatever else he may be he is not a slob, and is not a coward."

The Republican papers which have been wailing so pitifully over a few removals made by Collector PELLSBURY will certainly gain very little comfort from Mr. DOUGLASS. He is not of the cry-baby order. And just here we desire to pay a deserved compliment to the editor of the State, in which the DOUGLASS letter comes to light. General JOHN L. SWIFT was, while in office, a Republican of the most uncompromising deduction that if more is not produced no more wages can be paid is a very silly, because a very transparent, beggar of the whole question. It no doubt occurs to every thinking reader of this feeble kind of reasoning that the point at issue is not whether men can produce more than they do now, and so earn more, but whether, as a matter of fact and fair play, they ought not to have a larger share of what they now produce, either in the shape of fewer hours of labor or in that of better wages for the same hours.

CONFESSIONS OF CRIMINALS.

There is no point in which the legal theories of English-speaking nations differ more markedly from those of other peoples than in regard to the amount of reliance to be placed upon the confessions of persons accused of crime. The European jurist can conceive no possible reason why an innocent person should accuse himself of crime. To his mind, a confession is the best and most convincing evidence of guilt; and accordingly, all the machinery of the criminal law of the European continent is directed to the single end of securing such admissions. But for this belief in the reliability of confessions the physical torture of accused persons would have been abolished in France and other countries almost as soon as humanity condemned the custom in England. Even now in those countries suspected persons are subject to cruel direct examinations in the hope that a confession may be wrung from them—examinations that are almost revolting to people accustomed to the humanity of our law.

English and American lawyers give many reasons for considering confessions very poor evidence. Many men are naturally lying braggarts. Experience has proved that there are persons who are altogether too prudent to break the law in any respect, but who think it a fine thing to boast of imaginary victories over the guardians of society. The Western cowboy tells how many men he has killed, but those who know him are aware that, like the Lord High Executioner in the Mikado, he couldn't kill anything."

There are people who are cranks in the matter of accusing themselves of crime. The criminal court records show many cases of half-witted men and women who have confessed crimes that were never committed. Notoriety, even of an evil order, is dear to the crank's heart.

Criminals under sentence of death often seem to labor under an hallucination that they have committed other crimes. Depraving of pardon, they take a melancholy pleasure in charging themselves with all sorts of crime. PETER not only murdered a little girl in the belly of a Boston church, but also, if his story may be believed, committed several otherwise undiscovered murders. In him despair seemed to develop a mania for self-accusation.

But false confessions are more commonly made with some interior motive. In one notable case an innocent person made a false "confession in order to fix suspicion on himself alone, that his guilty brothers might have time to escape—a stratagem which was completely successful, after which he proved an alibi in the most satisfactory manner."

In another more celebrated instance, two men, named BOVENS, were convicted in a Vermont court, mainly upon their own confession, of the murder of a grand old JOSEPH MCDONALD in the village of Island. It is an open secret that when Uncle MCDONALD dined the other evening at the White House, Mr. CLEVELAND opened two kinds of

lunches, one for the distinguished guests, and the other for the common people.

Philadelphia Press: President CLEVELAND is apparently trying to conciliate and cultivate the good offices of grand old JOSEPH MCDONALD in the village of Island. It is an open secret that when Uncle MCDONALD dined the other evening at the White House, Mr. CLEVELAND opened two kinds of

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The death of Hon. EDMUND WILSON of Thomaston removes from the Democratic National Committee one of its oldest, most respected and shrewdest members. Mr. WILSON was one of the ablest Democratic managers in Maine, and that is saying a great deal.

Judging from the unusual length of the divorce list for Suffolk county, it seems evident that there are a great many exceptions to the rule which declares that "marriages are made in heaven." Far too many young people "marry in haste and repent leisure."

New York Sun: The most hopeful indication of these troublous times is the self-control of the workingmen, whose heads seem to be much cooler than those of some of the editors who are engaged in criticizing and denouncing them.

The Pall Mall Gazette advocates the formation of a supreme and permanent court for the settlement of fisheries disputes between Canada and the United States. The court, the Gazette says, should consist of five members, two of whom should be Americans, two Englishmen, and the fifth should be selected by these four, and be either an American or an Englishman. This is the same old trap with a new bait. American fishermen decline with thanks.

These and many similar cases have satisfied English and American lawyers that confessions alone are unreliable as evidences of guilt. When it is known that a prisoner, especially one charged with a capital offence, intends to make a confession, it is the practice in our courts to delay the trial in order to give him ample time to decide whether or no he will pursue that course. Even then, without proof that the crime has been committed, our courts will not convict him. The rule is that the government must prove its case by satis-

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BILL NYE

And the Fire Fiend's
Furious Fangs.

A Local Reporter's Brilliant
Description

Of the Fire at the Palace
Skating Rink.

The Customary Puffs of
Local Merchants

Worked in with Extraordinary Faci-
lity and Grace.

Chicago News:

Last night I was awakened by the cry of fire. It was a loud, hoarse cry, such as a large, adult man might emit from his window on the night air. The town was not large, and the fire department, I had been told, was not so effective as it should have been.

For that reason I arose and carefully dressed myself in order to assist, if possible. I carefully lowered myself from my room by means of a staircase which I found concealed in a dark and mysterious corner of the passage.

On the streets all was confusion. The hoarse cry of fire had been taken up by others, passed around from one to another, till it had swollen into a dull roar. The cry of fire in a small town is always a grand sight.

All along the street in front of Mr. Pendergast's roller rink the blanched faces of the people could be seen. Men were hurrying to and fro, knocking the bystanders over in their frantic attempts to get somewhere else. With great foresight Mr. Pendergast, who had that day finished painting his roller rink a dull-roan color, removed from the building the large card which bore the legend:

FRESH PAINT!

so that those who were so disposed might perfectly free to leap up against the rink and watch the progress of the flames. At the moment when the first burning element might have been seen bursting through the casement of Mr. Clerc's window, the blanched face of the west Mr. Pendergast's rink. Across the street the spectre or whose early education had not been neglected could distinctly read the sign of the extensive Mr. Pendergast's Business, which was lit up by the red glow of the flames so that the letters stood out plain as follows:

ALONZO BURLINGAME.

Dealer in Soft and Hard Coal, Ice-Cream, Wood,

Chocolates and Horse-Radish.

Gifts, Books, Stationery, All the Branches,

Habits, Jewelery, Silverware and

Gold, Cosmetics, Umbrellas, and

Underwear and Confectionery.

"Diseases of Horses and Children,

A Speciality.

Mr. JOHN WHITE, P.R.

The Flames Spread Rapidly.

until they threatened the Palace rink of our esteemed fellow-townsmen, Mr. Pendergast, whose genial and urban manner has endeared him to all.

With a degree of forethought worthy of a master, Mr. Leroy W. Butts suggested the propriety of calling out the hook and ladder company, an organization of which several members of the firm of which the daily enterprise in trying to find the author of Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, was building, but at last he was shamed, and after a long and weary search, Mr. Butts ran swiftly down the street to awake the foreman, but after he had dressed himself and incurred a suspicion of about the fire, he was the first to call him, while the company of the hook and ladder factory on the same simple and inexpensive manner.

LOADING UP.

Getting a Supply of Brimstone for Use

in a Sunday Sermon.

(Harper's Monthly.)

A circus was expected at the little village of C—, and the inhabitants were as wildly excited over the event as the inhabitants of small towns usually are. The colored population were particularly excited, but the colored men, Mr. Peter Jefferson was and in his explorations about it. He went so far as to threaten to expel any of his congregation who dared to spend their money in so sinful a way. Strange to relate, when the eventful night arrived the most conspicuous person there was the violent parson.

It was now past 11 o'clock, and several of the members of the hook and ladder company who had to get up early the next day in order to catch a train, exchanged themselves and their hooks and ladders.

Suddenly it was discovered that the brick stable of Mr. Abraham McMichaels, a man of means, was getting hot. Leaving the Palace rink, the hook and ladder company directed its attention to the brick barn, and after running up the side of the building, it was seen that the large iron door was fastened.

Then a wild cheer arose to a height of about nine feet, and all again became confused.

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